COLUMBUS, OHIO. SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1861.

raging Improvement in Ar. Yesterday evening, Hon: S. S. Cox received the wing private disputch from Mr. SHEAHAN

concerning the serious illness of CHICAGO, June 1, 1861. os. S. S Cox:

Host. S. S. Cox:

Judge Dovalas is very low. Condition changed for thirty hours until this morning, on a slight improvement was evident. Reason a mooraain, with changes greatly against I. W. Sheahan, Editor Post.

bout 11 o'clock, last night, we received dispatch bringing the joyful tidings that Mr. Douglas was better, and his friends were enged to hope for his recovery.

The Seconsion Pactions.

That is a faction? ADISON defines it thus: "A number of interest, adverse to the rights of other citizens, or to the permanent and aggregate interests of the community."

with the Union at an end. These acts were not only unauthorized by their own State Constitutions, but were committed in direct and palpable riolation thereof. They were aggressions upon the interests and rights of citizens under State

Constitutions, as well as under the Constitution of the United States.

Supposing, for the sake of a case, that these individuals so combining and conspiring for the overthrow of all constitutional government, had any real grievances to allege against the United States, there was a remedy within the Union and States, there was a remedy within the Union and States, there was a remedy within the Union and States, there was a remedy within the Union and States, there was a remedy within the Union and States, there was a remedy within the Union and States, there was a remedy within the Union and States, there was a remedy within the Union and States, there was a remedy within the Union and States, there was a remedy within the Union and States, there was a remedy within the Union and States, there was a remedy within the Union and States, there was a remedy within the Union and States, when I behold the capital of the once free and proud Virginia subjected to the tyranny of a lancless med.

3 The printed letter. Alas: that I should live to see such a letter under the hand of the particular and gifted John M. Botts! I shall not so into any properties of the capital of the once free and proud Virginia subjected to the tyranny of a lancless med. under the Constitution. They could have sought an amendment of that instrument, or a change in the policy of administering the Federal Government. But instead of uniting and preseing for an amendment of the Constitution, or even awaiting the development of the policy of the new Administration, upon mere suspicion and surmise that it would be adverse to their interests, they plunged themselves, and attempted to plunge their States, into the vortex of seesion and rebellion.

But if the constitutional remedy, after long, streamous and untiring efforts, had failed to redress real or supposed grievances, there was still a way of proceeding, which, if not fully justifi able, would have at least gained the respect, instead of the disgust and contempt of the civilized world. Instead of executive and military officers, and State Legislatures, and State Conventions usurping power and committing acts in clear violation of their respective State Constitutions, they could have sought an amendment of their State Governments intact, while submit ting the great question at issue, in a legal and tutional way, to the cool, unbiassed and liberate judgment of the people. But those factions, excited by passion, blinded by preju diee, and prompted by a zelfish ambition and a mistaken view of their own interests, have disregarded the constitutional rights of their own tizens, and organized a formidable rebellion against the United States. As factionists they began their plots and conspiracies, and as rebels they have developed them in overt acts against all constitutional government, State and Na-

These rebellious factions -not the South or the Southern States - must be subjugated, that is, broken up and dispersed. This is due alike to the people of the United States as a whole, and to the people of the several States where these combinations exist. Let, therefore, the Federal Government move cautiously, yet ener tically forward, and crush out these treason mbinations in State after State, as it has already done, to a great extent, in Maryland and dispouri, until the supremacy of the Federal

in Corgress. Our correspondent will perceive that there is a very large portion of the people in the districts referred to who entertain the me feeling of contempt and disgust for the duct of the party managers and tricksters in the cases referred to, that he does. The ote on the 28th May is too significant to be misaken by any one. Conwin carried the 7th MENAN is besten by Harrison about 600 .mme 5,000 majority; now Worczerza is elected by not more than 2,000 majority. The fanatical epublican vote thus shows a decrease in the conditions of some 10,000. The days of Rephilesplam are numbered in Ohio; and the peowill disponse with the services of all those out have been suctional agitators and particiauts in the struggle which has brought our ry into its present condition, and who now sek to keep up at odious political organization, simply to promote and further their own selfish ends. The Democratic Union element will very Onlo in October, and plant the standard of aw, order, the Constitution and the Union per-

COMPARATIVE ECONOMY OF STRAM ON THE CANAL.—The Buffalo Express makes a comparative statement of expense of running the beam propeller Wm. Wells from that city to occhester, with a cargo of 4,800 bushels of thest, and return, and of the cost of the same ip by a boat towed by horses, and carrying the time cargo. The Wells left Buffalo last Friends. In M. and returned on Sunday at 6 P. me cargo. The Wells left Bufialo last Fri-ny at 3 P. M., and returned on Sunday at 6 P. L., having performed thereund trip, 190 miles, five days and three hours, using only five tons soal for fuel. It takes, towed by horses, five sys and frequently six days to make the same sp. The difference in favor of the steamer as twenty dollars.

[From the Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer, May 28.]
We yesterday received a manuscript copy of the following letter from Hon. Edward Bates to Hon. John Minor Botts. It has never before been published. It was written in reply to a letter of Mr. Botts that has been for some time before the public. It will be read with great outcreat: with great interest:

WASHINGTON CITY, April 29, 1861. Hon. John Miner Betts, Richmond, Va.:

Dear Sir: * * You and I, Mr. Botts, know each other's characters very well. Herstofore yours has been marked by bold, frank and manily traits, which won for you many friends and admirers all over the country, and hence my astonishment on receiving from you such a note with such an enclosure. I do not impute the blame to you, for I cannot avoid the conclusion that you are acting under duress—that you have that you are acting under duress—that you have become the victim of a set of desperadoes, who, become the victim of a set of desperadoes, who, having wantonly plueged into the guilt of treason and the danger of ruin, would gladly sacrifice you and me, and ten thousand such men, if thereby they can make a way of escape for themselves from the least of the dangers which they have so wickedly incurred.

Here at Washington, perhaps, we know a little more about the machinations of the conspirators at Richmond than they are aware of.—

But besides that, the documents (your note to Col. Russell, your note to me, and the printed alip) bear internal evidence of a concerted plan, a scheme invented (not by the bold and patriotic Botts, but) by those same conspirators, who, failing to intimidate the Government by bullying olence, have changed their tactics, and stil Mr. Manison defines it thus: "A number of hope to win the victory and destroy the nation by a less hazardous but more cunning process.

1. Your note to Colonel Russell (which he showed me) imports that you are safe and comfortable at Richmond, while we have melan-

choly testimony that such men as you are neither safe nor comfortable there.
2. Your note to me of April 23d (covering the Indged by this definition, the secession com-printed letter, but not mentioning it) contains several phrases which I am persuaded you would not have used if left to your own free action. majority or in the minority it matters not, are clearly factions operating against their own States, as well as against the United States.

These factions combinations had no grievances to allege against the United States, yet they seized its property, resisted the execution of its tion"—at whose instance? The phrase and the context invite the inference that the publication was made at my instance, and that inference was, I believe, generally drawn in this city, and will probably be drawn all over the country; whereas, you do know that I had nothing to do

with the publication.

The note concludes with this very suggestive line-"I am not at liberty to speak of what is

go into any minute criticism of the letter—to show how it contradicts all the main facts in your high and honorable political history, and countermarched the whole line of your active countermarched the whole line of your active and useful career, onward and upward for the last thirty years. My personal regard and my great respect for your character forbid me to do that. But I cannot forbear to say that the whole scope and the tendency of the letter, if not its design, is an argument in favor of dissolving the Union, and blotting from the map of the world the nation of the United States. It is a silent approval, by failing to condemn, of its a silent approval, by failing to condemn, of its design, is an argument in favor of dissolving the Union, and blotting from the map of the world the nation of the United States. It is a silent approval, by failing to condemn, of its design and approval, by failing to condemn, of its design and approval, by failing to condemn, of its design and approval that the condemn are proceedings of the world the nation of the United States. It is a silent approval, by failing to condemn, of its design and approval that the condemn are condemn and the condemn are condemn. is a silent approval, by falling to condemn, of the violent and revolutionary proceedings of the people of the Southern States, in several of them before the idle form of secession was gone through with, in plundering the money and arms and other property of the United States; in sela-ing upon our ungarrisoned forts; in making open war upon such as refused to surrender; in firing upon, and in some instances actually degrading the flag of our country; and in scheme and projects boastfully announced in the public press, and partially acted out in military preparations, to selze this capital by violence and break up the government.

Your letter does not in terms assert, but by necessary implication assumes, that this Admin-istration can, if it will, restore the peace of the hostilities and the immediate assembling of a pational convention!" It seems to me, my dear sir, that there are some serious objections to this cheap plan of peace; and first, the President has no power to call a national convention.—
Second, if he did call it, there is not the remotest probability that the insurgent States would obey the call. Third, if they did obey it, there is little hope that they would agree to come on equal terms with the other States, by recanting their recent assumptions of separate and absolute sovereignty, and by restoring all that they have taken by violence from the United States. In short, after all that is past, it seems to me that there are but two alternatives left to this Administration: first, to submit implicitly to all the claims of the insurgent States, and quietly consent to a dismemberment of the nation; or second, to do its best to restore peace, law and order, by supporting "the Constitution and the Union, and the enforcement of the laws." Let the nation judge which horn of the dilemma the Administration ought to take, in view of all its obligations in regard to the permenent interests of the country, and its own patriottem and constitutional duty.

I am amazed at the course of things in Virginia. Your convention was not criled to dissolve the Union, nor trusted with the power of second on. By the set of its creation that overeign power was reserved to the people of Virginia. national convention!" It seems to me, my dear

Missouri, until the supremacy of the Federal Coestitution and of State Constitutions shall be felly recognized by all men in every State and Territory, and the legal and constitutional rights of every citizen shall be universally protected throughout the Union.

The were received on jesterday a communication from "C. C.," a resident of Union county, dated before the special elections held in the 7th and 13th Congressional districts, commenting with severity on the false professions of "no party" by the Abolition leaders in the Republican candidates, Aaron Harlan and Judge Worcester for the vacant seate in Gorgress. Our correspondent will perceive on. By the act of its creation that sove-

and made good its retreat. They menaced this capital by open threats of military force, "obstructing the roads leading to it, and by active endeavors to command the navigation of the Potomac. And all this done while the State, according to the letter of its own law, remained a member of the Union.

Think you, my dear sir, that men who do these things in open day and in contempt of the rights and powers of the people of Virginia, have such a reverence for "reason, order, law, liberty, morality and religion," as to give much heed to the President's "proclamation proposing a truce?" the President's "proclamation proposing a truce?"

I lack the faith to believe it.

In conclusion, I assure you, in all histority, that I do deeply sympathize in your present distress. I love the people of my native State, and mourn over the guilt and wretchedness into which they thoughtlessly allow themselves to be plunged by their reckless misleaders.

With long clierabed respect and regard,

I remain your obedient servant,

CONTLY CARLLEMMEN.—There are many admirable provisions in the French code. For example: In February last two gentlemen were out shooting together at Aligny, when, through the carelessness of one of them, Mr. Fromageot, nis companion, Mr. Henry, was shot in the his companion, Mr. Henry, was shot in the thigh. Amputation became necessary, but the unfortunate sufferer died at the close of the operation. The widow of the decessed appealed to the Court of Vouriers for damages, occasioned by this "homicide of imprudence." She was awarded 23,000 france; a child of here was allowed a pension of 600 france up to the age of ten years; 1,000 france from the age of ten to that of eighteen years; 1,600 france between eighteen and twenty-five years; and then a gross sum of 40,000 france, which, on his death, if it occurs before the age of twenty five years is arrived at, is to belong to his heirs. People have to be very gareful how they "go out hunting!" in France:

Miss Patti made her debut at the Royal Ope on the 14th inst., and achieved a perfect suc cess, as the following criticisms will show-

[From the London Times.]

It was simply advertised, late last week, that on Tuesday, May 14, Mdile. Adelma Patti would assume the part of Amina, in Bellini's well known opers. Apart from those who had visited the United States, or those in the habit of perusing the musical notices of American journals, no one had ever heard of Mdile. Adelina Patti; and thus, although the house was brilliantly attended (it being a "subscription night"), there were no symptoms whatever of a more than ordinary degree of expectation. As that diverting necromancer, Gospadin Frikell, used to declave, there was "no preparation;" certainly there was no "claque"—no disposition to anticipate favor or extert applause. The de-[From the London Times.] to anticipate favor or extert applause. The de-butante was at first calmly and then more warmly, then enthusiastically—but always fairly and dispassionately—judged, and she who, to Europe at any rate, was yesterday without a name, the contrary, they are in a great measure the consequence of an ardent ambition to attain at a jump what can only be attained with years of laborious application. The management of the voice, the gradation of tone, the balance of cadence, the rounding off of phrase, are all occasionally more or less defective; but to compensate for these lnevitable drawbacks, there is an abiding charm in every yoal accent an earn. an abiding charm in every vocal accent, an earn-estness in every look and an intelligence in telligence, are not merely the propossessing at-tributes of extreme youth, allied to personal comeliness, but the evident offspring of thought, of talent—we may almost add of genius, but assuredly of natural endowments, both mental nd physical, far beyond the average. Mademoiselle Patti's first appearance on the stage seemed to take the audience by surprise.

So young an Amina—young enough in appearance to be the daughter of her Elvino (Signor Tiberini)—an Amina, in short, not yet done "Come per me sereno," with its brilliant "caba-letta," "Sovra il sen la man mi posa," a conviction was unanimously entertained by the audience that a singer of genuine feeling, rare gifts, and decided originality stood before them. A high so prano voice, equal, fresh, and telling in every trophe to her companions the auspicious day that is to unite her to Elvino, and which raised the house to positive enthusiasm. A thing that must have astonished every one was the tho-rough ease and "aplomb" (an excellent term) with which so young a stranger confronted so formidable an assembly, in the midst of difficul-ties that, at times, are apt to unestile the country by the cheap and easy expreriment of mademoiselle Adelina Patti's first essay was a issuing a proclamation "proposing a truce of veritable triumph, and her ultimate success thus hostilities and the immediate assembling of a placed beyond a doubt. When the appliance at the end of "Come per me sereno" had subsided, there was a general buzz of satisfaction. The consciousness of a new sensation baving been unexpectedly experienced seemed universal among the audience, who, in grateful recognition, might have addressed the new songstress in the language with which the village chorus apostrophize Amina: the end of "Come per me sereno" had subsided

"Vivi felice! e questo Il comon voto o Adelina!"

The history of Mademoiselle Patti's first ap-The history of Mademoiselle Patti's first appearance is told in the foregoing. What followed was to match. Needless to describe the familiar incident of the bedroom, the arraignment and despair of Amina; still less requisite to descant upon the mill-scene, with the touching appeal of the innocent girl to the flowers that drop from her unconscious hand, or the awakening of the somnambulist to rapture, when her innocence is established, and her lover once more at her feet. Enough that "Ah! non creden mirarti" was given with the truest expresmirarti" was given with the truest expression, and "Ah, non glunge" with wonderful brillianoy, at the second verse rendered still more brilliant by a variety of new ornaments (the "staccato," as in the first cavatina, slight-(the "staccato," as in the first cavatina, slightly over-obtruded), the high E flat and the F again successfully attached, and the whole crowned with a neat, equal, and powerful shake upon the pecultimate note—which, considering that the air was sung in the original key (B flat) was a feat of no small peril. The descent of the curtain was the signal for loud and long continued plaudits. For the third time Mademoiselle Patti was led forward by Signor Thering and then, in obedience to a general Tiberini; and then, in obedience to a general me summons, she came on alone to receive fresh In

the dress will be of dark blue cloth, trimmed with gold; for the medical department, black cloth, with gold and valvet trimming. All badges of distinction are to be marked upon the alcoves and collars. Badges of distinguished rank on the collar only. For a Brigadier General, three large stars; for a Colonel, two large stars; for a Lieutemant-Colonel, one large star; for a Lieutemant-Colonel, one large star; for a Captain, three small stars; for a first Lieutemant, two small stars; for a second Lieutenant, two small stars; for a second Lieutenant, two small stars; for a second Lieutenant, one small star.

We yesterday, says the Baltimore Assertican, of Thursday, had quite a prolonged interview with a gentleman direct from Norfolk, who has resided for some years in that vicinity, and being opposed to secession, thought better, in connection with the utter prostration of all kinds of business, to leave. He denies the statements put forth that those in favor of the Union have been mobbed or ill treated. It would, of course, not do for them to express themselves too strongly, but those who remained quiet were says the Baltin too strongly, but those who remained quiet were not molested. There were but six Union votes cast in Norfolk, and eighty in Portsmouth; of the latter, seventy were members of a rifle company, which was immediately disbanded and their

arms taken from them.

The troops in Norfolk and the vicinity are variously stated, but he did not think that there are more than 7,000, and that they lack disci-pline very much, though well armed and equip-ped, and will fight, if properly brought in the field Numbers of boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age he represents as shouldering their muskets and doing camp duty with all the ener-

before to-morrow will be a "town talk."—A schooner loaded with heavy cannon was And now comes the difficult part of despatched a short time since through the canal, which were destined for Fort Pickens.

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A schooner loaded with heavy cannon was despatched a short time since through the canal, which were destined for Fort Pickens. in Norfolk to be nearly destroyed by the guns of

ed by an advancing army.

General Huger, late of the Pikesville Arse

stores, on which the business and almost exist eatness in every look and an intelligence in every movement and gesture that undeniably proclaim an artist "native and to the manner born." And let it be understood that these born." And let it be understood that these born. The truck gardeners are giving away their peas and strawberries to any one who will their peas and strawberries to any one who will a feathering them. A great take the trouble of gathering them. A great many of the immense pea fields have been plowed in for the purpose of planting corn. The crop of garden truck and strawberries shipped to Bal-timore, New York and Philadelphia, last year, during May and June, yielded \$400,000, and the yield this year was confidently expected to amount to not less than \$600,000.

General Huger, the commander-in-chief, holds ance to be the daughter of her Elvino (Signor Tiberini)—an Amina, in short, not yet done growing—had never before been witnessed—
The recitative, "Care campagne," however, showed at once that in this particular case youthfulness and depth of feeling might be found both naturally and gracefully united; while, long before the termination of the air, "Come per me sereno," with its brilliant "caba".

General Huger, the commander-in—chief, holds his heaf-quarters in the Custom House, over which the Confederate flag floats. The troops are campagne, however, showed at once that in this particular case youthfulness and depth of feeling might be found both naturally and gracefully united; while, long before the termination of the air, "Come per me sereno," with its brilliant "caba".

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.] appointment of Another Military Commander-Preparations for De-tense by rederal and Virginia Troops Movement on Harper's Ferry-Probability of its Reduction by a Siege-General Butler's Opera-

WARHINGTON, May 29. Col. David Hunter, of the United States Army is appointed to the command of the military position named the "Department of the Aque duct," and which extends from Morris' Island and the Alexandria aqueduct to Arlington heights. He has under his command at presen a brigade consisting of the 5th, 28th and 69th New York regiments, and several detachments He took his quarters last night with the 69th at Roche's, near the aqueduct.

The Federal troops now stationed on the other side of the Potomac are diligently prosecuting their labors upon the intrenchments. They do oldest and most practiced stage singers. Too much self-composure, it might be urged, for one of Mademoiselle Patti's years, were it not that the ingenuous confidence of youth, when uncheckered by the susceptibility of a nervous temperament, often makes it unapprehensive of danger and careless of results. At any rate, fying their positions, and advancing from one point to another. Thus, it is supposed that the two parties, pushing, screw like, towards each other, will advance till they meet.

Much is said about the contemplated move ment upon Harper's Ferry. The best opinion on the subject is that an assault will not be at tempted at present upon the place, but that large forces will advance upon it from three several sides, and cut it off from all communication with the country around it, and reduce it by regular siege. The place, naturally very strong as a military position, has been rendered

so by skillful engineering.

Operations near Norfolk are not half rapid enough for the impatient real of the editorial staff, but there is reason to believe that Ger Batler will advance between Norfolk and Sewell's Point as soon as he shall be able to put simself at the head of a large and effective body of troops, and be properly supported also by

Slaughter of Two Thousand Persons in Africa.

One of the native missionaries, who witness the "grand custom" of the King of Dahomey says that more than 2,000 male human beings were slaughtered, and about as many female and young children, besides enormous numbers of deer, turkey, buzzards and other fow mey) and remain there to witness this custom In Wydah we understand there were, when our informant left that town, few people but women and slaves. The palm nuts were rot

We learn, from good authority, that the War African Herald thus describes them: "The Department of the Confederate States has re-cently adopted the following uniform for our Army: The coat is to be a short tunic of ca-have ever heard or read of. They are 3,000 in Army: The coat is to be a short tunic of cadet gray cloth, double breasted and two rows of buttons down the breast, two inches apart at the weist, and widening toward the shoulders.—
The pantaloons are to be made of sky-blue cloth, full in the legs. The buttons to be of plain gilt, convex form, three quarters of an inch in diameter. The different arms of the service are to be distinguished by the color of the trimmings—blue for infantry, red for artiller ry, and yellow for cavalry. In the artillery service the buttons are to be stamped with a fetter A, but in infantry and cavalry the buttons will bear only the number of the regiment.

For the General and the officers of his staff the dress will be of dark blue cloth, trimmed with golds for the medical department, black

for a Captain, three small stars; for a first Lieutenant, two small stars; for a second Lieutenant, two small stars; for a second Lieutenant, one small star.

For a General and staff officers the buitons will be of bright gilt, convex, and rounded at the edge—a raised eagle at the centre, surrounded by thirteen stars. Exterior diameter of large sized button. one inch; of small size, one half inch. For officers of the corps of engineers the same button is to be used, except that in the place of the eagle and stars, there will be a raised E of German text. For officers of artillery, infantry, rifiemen and cavalry, the buttons will be in plain guilt convex, with a large raised letter in the centre—A for artillery, infantry. &c. The exterior diameter of large sized buttons, seven-eighths of an inch; small size, one half inch.

We have not yet learned the kind of hat or cap adopted, but hope it will be the light, convenient and serviceable kedi of the French army, that has been almost universally adopted by moving about the place mothing was seen but misery and desolation. Nankin is the last ported distinctive from the felt hat, turned up on one alde, as wom by the United States regulars.—The uniform adopted by our Government, tho not strikingly superier and admirable, is a very near the relation of Hangkow, only small porters the same large of the country is former attacks from the rebels, and, with the exception of Hangkow, only small porters the same large of the country is more distinctive from the felt hat, turned up on one alde, as wom by the United States regulars.—The uniform adopted by our Government, tho not strikingly superier and admirable, is a very near the same features of destruction.

tions have been rel new ports, is about

river.

It is an enormous place, although not half the size it was, as seen by the ruins. Life and activity prevailed, and, if not interfered with by revolution, its already immenus trade is likely to increase. Communication by water leads from it in all directions. The principal difficulty in the navigation up the river was at Fooshay, but with suitable steamers and a little more experience of the river, this, in a great measure. experience of the river, this, in a great measure will be obviated.

The Great Earthquake at Mendeza A letter from Buenos Ayres, dated April 3, gives some additional particulars of the earth-

quake at Mendoza:

On the evening of the 20th of March, at 84 o'clock, with a serene sky, and without any ap fection in an art so difficult? It is simply impossible. We are almost inclined to say that she is something better than perfect; for perfection at her age could be little else than mechanical, and might probably settle down at last into a cold abstraction, or mere commonplace technical correctness. No; Mademoiselle Patti has the faults incidental to youth and inexperience; but these in no single instance wear the semblance of being ineradicable; on the contrary of the mandy and strengthening and strengthening and strengthening and strengthening that and strengthening that and strengthening that a heavy atmosphere, the earthquake broke forth with a powerful detonation, burying under the its and no less than 6,000 of its ill-fated inhabitants. Not a house remained standing! Such the violence of the first shock, which lasted from two to three minutes, that the earth approach the violence of the first shock, which lasted from two to three minutes, that the earth approach the stime keeping of the Cumber land in the contract of the interior of the powerful detonation, burying under the ruins the 2,000 houses which the city contained, and no less than 6,000 of its ill-fated inhabitants. Not a house remained standing! Such here is a fine by two good roads, to Norfolk. There is a fine by two good peased, a wild mass of wreck, desolation and medical mass of wreck, desolation and medical med noticed that in many parts subterrapean waters had arisen to the surface, but had alone left w the city there was not a wall, not even a ruin left standing! Everything erected by man was

> More than five thousand women, with rent More than five thousand women, with rent ostumes and hearts lacerated, united in the plana of the city during that horrible night, and on their bended knees raised their voices to Heaven, petitioning for "Mercy for Mendoza," and proclaiming, with the most heart-rending expressions, that if it was a chastisement of Providence the women of that people should be absolved, for never had they advocated barbarity, but had execrated from their souls the assassins of San Juan. [It will be remembered that the horrible massacre of four hunbered that the borrible massacre of four hun-dred of the citizens of the province of San Juan

and commenced pillaging everything which came on their track—loading houses and mules with the plunder which the earthquake had left

to their rapacious hands.

What remained of the population of Mendoza retired to the public park, and there formed a kind of encampment; but on the 23d ult., such was the infection produced by so many corpses in putrefaction, that the Governor gave orders that all abould desert that which once was the

city of Mendoza.

The direction of the carthquake was from west to east, from which it is inferred that it must have been very strong in Chili. Some travelers who came from Chili by the pass of Uspallata, experienced an extraordinary vio

Mining Matters.

[From the Ontonagon Miner, May 25.] In noticing the amount of copper produced by our leading mines, it is but justice to state the slight decrease in the amount raised at the Minnesota was not owing to a want of copper, but Mr. Roberts, of the Evergreen Bluff, is now engaged in preparations for atamping, and will probably have the machinery in successful operation in time to add materially to the season's

Mr. Hays, of the Carp Lake, has made a flying trip to the mountains, and finds the daily increasing prospects of the mine so much better than was anticipated, that he will not only advise the continuance of the work and the erection of the stamps this summer, but will urge an increase in the mine force so soon as the stamps are ready to run, and we have no hesitancy in saying that all reports from there justify the confidence he expresses in the importance, in

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every respect, of this policy.

BAIN & SON; NO. 29 SOUTH HIGH STREET, ARE NOW OFFERING! 1,000 yards Saper Plata Black Silks at \$1 00-valce 81 25 per yard.

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LARGE AND DESIRABLE LOTS OF MOZAMBIQUES, BALZORINES, CHALLIS, FOULARD SILKS, ENGLISH BAREGES, LAVELLAS, LAWNS, CALICOES, POPLINS,

-ALSO:-

AND ALL OTHER Uniform of the Confederate States ting on the trees; commerce and agriculture were languishing grievously.

Army.

Among the King of Dahomey's army there is in the most desirable styles and at very lowers prices. New and Fashionable Dress Goods

MANTILLAS! Of all materials, made in the most stylish manner after the latest Paris Fashions-the most elegant styles in the city.

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